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Diseases of—	
Uncinariasis	9
Tuberculosis	20
Tetanus	4
Syphilis	3
Without official data	3
Total	172
September, 1906—	
Deaths	172

TURKEY.

Report from Trebizond—History of plague outbreak.

Consul Jewett reports, September 30, as follows:

The occurrence of plague at Trebizond, a Turkish port on the Black Sea, presents some points of interest. Its origin and the check of its diffusion are unexplained.

A. K., a native of Ordou, described as a vagrant, was arrested at Constantinople and kept in prison there for several weeks. He was sent from Constantinople, July 7, 1906, on the steamship *Braila* to Trebizond, where he arrived July 11. He was conducted directly to prison. It appears that some days after his arrival in the Trebizond prison he was not well, but he refused to accept the advice of his fellow-prisoners and did not report to the visiting physician. During this time he complained of headache, walked lame, was feverish, vomited, and had frequent dejections. He grew worse, and finally, on August 8, the physician was informed. The doctor reports that the patient presented the following symptoms: Temperature 41.03 C., pulse 140, respiration accelerated, intense headache, eyes injected, and diarrhea. In the right inguinal region was a very painful bubo about the size of a hen's egg.

The patient became comatose on the same day and died about noon. That day the physician saw 3 other patients in the same room of the prison, all presenting about the same symptoms, viz, chills, vomiting, frequent dejections, headache, high fever, dry skin, frequent, bounding pulse, tongue coated, with red tip and border, eyes injected, stools dark colored, enlarged and painful glands in the groin or axilla, unexplained by any apparent inherited or acquired cachexia. One of these patients is described as having a malignant abscess on the top of the foot. The fact that all these cases occurred in the same room, and presented the same severe symptoms including buboes, and the fact that an unusual number of dead rats had been observed for some days in the prison premises suggested plague. A consultation was held of all the principal physicians of the city, who diagnosed the disease as plague. They recommended the isolation of the sick and the cleansing of the prison and city. The patients were transferred to the prison hospital, a room imperfectly separated from the other rooms of the establishment. In the hospital were 4 other patients suffering from ordinary illnesses. They were not removed when the plague patients were introduced.

Two other persons in the same room were taken sick on the following day and presented the same symptoms. One of these had served as nurse for the first patients. He died the fourth day of his illness. His symptoms were more severe, and he had a malignant pustule on

the top of the foot on the same side as the inguinal bubo. Other cases occurred—1 on the 10th, 1 on the 13th, 1 on the 18th, and 1 on the 29th—10 cases in all. The deaths were 3—1 on the 8th, 1 on the 12th, and 1 on the 13th—all within 6 days from the beginning of the disease.

The case reported on the 18th was sick for 4 days before he was discovered. All these cases came from the same room of the prison. None of the ordinary patients in the hospital contracted plague.

On the 23d the diagnosis of bubonic plague was confirmed by bacteriological examination by 2 experts from Constantinople. The bacillus found was of the involution type. In 4 cases the buboes suppurated and in 2 cases they were absorbed.

The prison is an old and poorly constructed building, with stone walls and loose wooden floors, situated in the center of the city near most of the other Government buildings. It is composed of 7 rooms for men and 1 room for women, each room about 20 by 30 feet and each containing from 70 to 80 prisoners. The prisoners and guards of the contaminated room numbered 82 persons. The total population of the prison is about 900. The building is damp, poorly ventilated, dark, extremely filthy, and swarming with all sorts of vermin. Altho very excellent sanitary measures were recommended and strongly urged by the physician of the international sanitary council and by others, nothing was done thoroly or in the manner called for by modern sanitary science to prevent the spread of the disease. An attempt was made to evacuate the prison and remove the prisoners to camps outside the city, but only about 150 prisoners were removed. Two rooms were then washt with corrosive sublimate solution and whitewasht, and the well prisoners from the contaminated room were transferred to those rooms August 25, 16 days after the disease appeared. Fumigation of the prison was impossible, because of its being full of cracks and holes.

On August 30, 3 prisoners from the contaminated room broke out of the prison and have not been captured. The prisoners receive food brought to them by friends or relatives living outside, and thus daily communication is established between the prison and the different quarters of the city. Trebizond is a city of 51,000 persons and is infested with rats. No attempt was made to destroy the rats of the city. I observed a few dead rats in the streets before and after plague appeared, but it is doubtful if these had died of the disease.

On August 31, 22 days after the disease was diagnosed, the eighty-odd persons of the contaminated room in the prison were inoculated with antipest serum. They were given a second injection on September 16. No cases occurred except in the one room mentioned.

The origin of the disease at Trebizond is unexplained. There was no suspicion of plague here or in this region until the first case was discovered. The patient had been in prison at Constantinople for several weeks, and his illness was not discovered until 32 days after he left Constantinople and 28 days after his arrival here. The steamship *Braila*, on which he came to Trebizond, brought no pilgrims on that voyage and no merchandise from Egypt.

The pilgrims returning from Mecca to Trebizond have been few this year and they have returned in excellent condition. None of them are known to live near the prison or to have any communication with the prisoners. Some merchandise, including rice in sacks or baskets, old tar cloth for covering boxes, new and old sacks, and dry skins, comes here from Egypt and India, passing by Port Said. The

last lot of skins was imported July 25, 1906, by the French steamship *Danube*. No plague is known to exist in any Russian port in communication with Trebizond. Supposing that the germ was brought here by merchandise or by pilgrims, the fact that it occurred in one room of the prison only and not in the city is unexplained. The disease has never been known in the prison before. Three years ago a girl of 12 years, living in quite another quarter of the city, had some illness that was suspected of being plague. This was the only case. The patient recovered before the experts saw her, and it is more than doubtful that it was plague.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1906. Estimated population, 146,836. Total number of deaths, 146, including enteric fever 7, diphtheria 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 20, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended October 20, 1906. Estimated population, 288,544. Total number of deaths, 157, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1.

London.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 5, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 11, enteric fever 8, whooping cough 13, and 78 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,706 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 20, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,101,499. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 27.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 166 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 20, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 540, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 3, measles 5, scarlet fever 4, and 10 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Naples*.—Month of July, 1906. Estimated population,